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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

West Split On Suez Forces

Pro-Reds Gain in Syria

The UN Gen. Assembly again pressed Britain, France & Israel Nov. 24 for withdrawal of their troops from Egypt. The U.S., despite increasing disagreement with Britain & France over Middle Eastern policy, joined the Soviet & Arab-Asian blocs in voting in favor of the withdrawals, which would leave policing of the invaded areas to UN Emergency Force troops.

Tension over the Middle East was increased as evidence accumulated that pro-Soviet factions had gained control in Syria.

UN's Suez Takeover Delayed

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, who had visited Cairo Nov. 16-18 to discuss entry of the UN Emergency Force into Egypt, reported to the Gen. Assembly in New York Nov. 21: Egypt had agreed to let UNEF units enter Egypt under the assembly's Nov. 5 resolution creating the force, but Egypt & the UN had not reached an agreement on what the UNEF's mission would be. Hammarskjöld reported that the UNEF would send 2,937 troops to Egypt & maintain 1,500 in reserve in Italy. [See p. 386D1, A2]

Invaders in Token Withdrawals

Britain, France & Israel, replying to Hammarskjöld's Nov. 20 queries on withdrawal of their troops from Egypt [see p. 386F2], told the UN Nov. 21 that the recall of token forces was under way. Britain said that one battalion would be withdrawn. France reported recall of ⅔ of its naval vessels from Egyptian waters. Israel said its forces had been pulled back 24 mi. from forward positions in the Sinai Peninsula.

(Port Said news dispatches Nov. 23 reported the departure by ship of one battalion of British troops, presumably for Cyprus or Malta. French troops were seen continuing to unload tanks & artillery in Port Said Nov. 23. Estimates of total Anglo-French forces actually in the Suez Canal Zone Nov. 23: 12,000-16,000 British, 8,000-10,000 French.) [See p. 375F2]

Israeli Rep.-to-UN Abba S. Eban informed the UN Nov. 24 that the "equivalent of 2 infantry brigades" —7,000-8,000 men—had "been withdrawn from Egyptian territory into Israel." Israeli forces were reported continuing their "progressive" withdrawal Nov. 25-26. [See p. 386C1]

UN Opposes Delay

Gen. Assembly delegates indicated impatience over what was considered British-French-Israeli evasion of UN directives calling for swift withdrawals from Egypt [see p. 373D1]. Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov warned Nov. 22 that Western policy in the Mid-East & Hungary had endangered the "spirit of Geneva." 21 Arab-Asian-African bloc nations introduced a resolution Nov. 23 to repeat UN demands for immediate & unconditional withdrawals from Egypt. The U.S. State Dept. & UN delegation shifted position 3 times Nov. 23 on whether the U.S. would back the 21-nation resolution. Shepilov demanded Nov. 23 that UNEF forces be withdrawn from the Suez Canal Zone after the British & French had left and that the "aggressors" pay for damage to the waterway.

The Gen. Assembly approved, 63-5, the 21-nation resolution Nov. 24 (Britain, Israel, France, Australia & New Zealand opposed; 10 abstentions). The resolution called for the "forthwith" withdrawal of British, French & Israeli forces from Egypt. It noted with "regret" the failure of the 3 nations to recall their troops since the UN made its first request for evacuation of forces from Egypt. [See p. 363D2]

(A Belgian amendment that would recommend gearing withdrawals to the growth of UNEF forces in Egypt was defeated Nov. 23 by 37-23. 18 nations abstained, including the U.S. & Latin-American bloc.)

'Ike' Sets U.S. Policy

UN sources reported Nov. 25 that Pres. Eisenhower personally had ordered U.S. support for the Arab & Soviet-backed 21-nation resolution. The President reportedly resolved the U.S. delegation's indecision against Britain & France Nov. 23 at the urging of U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge. Diplomatic informants said Nov. 21 that Mr. Eisenhower had urged compliance with UN withdrawal requests in private messages to the British & French Govts. [See p. 385D1-C2]

British, French Score U.S.

Conservative Party backbenchers (members of the "Suez group") in the British House of Commons warned Lord Privy Seal Richard A. Butler Nov. 23 against "abject surrender" to UN & U.S. withdrawal demands. Butler replied that British troops would be recalled only when a "competent" UN force existed in Egypt [see p. 386G2-A3]. The London *Daily Telegraph* Nov. 24 urged U.S. leaders to "abandon the attitude of icy moral disapproval to which they have no conceivable right." London's *Sunday Times* charged Nov. 25 that Pres. Eisenhower had "deliberately directed" U.S. policies against "America's principal partner," Britain. More than 100 Conservative members of the House of Commons signed a motion Nov. 27 "deploring" the U.S.' "attitude" as "gravely endangering the Atlantic alliance." Joint Permanent Treasury Secy. Sir Roger Makins, ex-British Amb. to the U.S., said Nov. 27 that the "Anglo-American relationship is the most serious casualty of the present crisis."

(British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden arrived in Jamaica, B.W.I. with Lady Eden Nov. 24 for a 3-wk. rest [see p. 386B3]. Ex-Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill defended Eden Nov. 21 & said that British policy had saved the Mid-East from "slipping into chaos & Russian domination.") [See p. 364D3]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau, speaking to the advisory Council of the Republic (Upper House), Nov. 27 expressed French "bitterness" at the U.S.' position. Pineau, however, conceded that "we cannot renounce

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

UN demanded full withdrawal of Anglo-French & Israeli forces from Egypt in favor of UNEF policing; British, French scored U.S. support of measure.

Pro-Soviet group gained control of Syria.

Russians exiled Hungarian ex-Premier Nagy to Rumania; UN condemned Soviet suppression of Hungary, again demanded admission of UN observers; U.S. began admission of refugees.

Japanese Lower House ratified peace pact with Russia.

United States

East & Gulf Coast dock strike halted under T-H injunction.

Wilson ruled on Army, AF jurisdiction over missiles.

Northern Dem. Senators planned anti-filibusters fight.

Zellerbach named Amb. to Italy.

Died: bandleader Tommy Dorsey.

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American friendship" or NATO, "our only safeguard against sharing the fate of Hungary." [See p. 375C1]

Australian External Affairs Secy. Richard G. Casey, speaking in the Gen. Assembly, urged Nov. 26 that Britain & the U.S. "think of first things first & get together for the good of the whole democratic world." British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told the English Speaking Union in New York Nov. 26 it was time to "rebuild the intimacy of our alliance."

Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson said Nov. 27 that Canada's pressure for creation of the UNEF had probably saved the Commonwealth from "dissolution." Replying to charges that he had deserted Britain to act as "chore boy" for the U.S., Pearson told Parliament in Ottawa that it was "equally bad to be a colonial chore boy." Canadian Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent Nov. 26 had criticized the Anglo-French attack on Egypt, saying that the "era" had ended "when the supermen of Europe could govern the whole world." [See p. 363F3]

'Ike' Says Alliance Unshaken

Pres. Eisenhower asserted Nov. 27 that the Suez crisis had not damaged NATO or the U.S.-British-French alliance. In a statement issued by the temporary White House in Augusta, Ga. [see p. 397B1], the President stressed that "differences" had arisen "from a particular international incident." He said, however, that "these differences in no way should be construed as a weakening or disrupting of the great bonds" between the U.S., Britain, France & "other allies." The NATO alliance, Mr. Eisenhower said, remained "a basic & indispensable element of American defense alliances." [See p. 385D1]

Egypt Relies on U.S. Pressure

Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi warned Nov. 27 that he would press for UN economic & military sanctions against Britain, Israel & France, & possibly for their expulsion from the UN, if they refused compliance with UN demands for "forthwith" evacuation of Egypt. Wing Cmndr. Ali Sabry, Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser's political aide, said Nov. 27 in Cairo that Egypt was relying on "faith in the UN" & U.S. "pressure" to force Anglo-French withdrawals from the Suez Canal Zone. Sabry expressed hope that the U.S. would withhold "any help on solving the [British-French] oil shortage." He questioned the wisdom of "strengthening Europe when you give the Soviet Union the chance to bypass it" in the Middle East. [See p. 374B3]

Nasser Nov. 21 defended his Govt.'s policy as one of "national independence." Answering questions submitted by the AP, he said that he would "not become the stooge or satellite or pawn" of "anybody." He denied that he aimed at formation of "an Arab empire" but said that Egypt had "special fellow feeling" for "ex-colonial nations which are in a similar phase of transition." [See p. 385E2]

Charge Egypt Ousts 'Enemies'

Egyptian Govt. sources disclosed Nov. 24 that Egypt had begun deportation of all "enemy nationals." The category was said to include British & French citizens & those of Egypt's 100,000 Jews considered to be "Zionists." Swiss diplomats, representing British & French interests in Egypt, protested Nov. 24 against the planned expulsions & Nov. 26 against confiscation of expellees' property. Paris dispatches Nov. 25 reported that the deportees would be permitted to leave with only £20 ($56) & that 300 French & Britons had been arrested & interned Nov. 12. [See p. 386E2]

The World Jewish Congress disclosed Nov. 27 that Egypt's Chief Rabbi, Haim Nahum, had resigned in protest against the expulsion of Jewish residents. The Jewish expulsion orders reportedly were widened Nov. 25 to 30,000-50,000 persons (stateless & foreign Jews & some Egyptian Jews in categories naturalized after 1900, 1925 & 1933). Paris dispatches Nov. 25 reported that 2,000-3,000 Jews had been arrested following the Israeli invasion of Egypt Oct. 29.

Egypt asserted Nov. 26 that British & French citizens would be permitted to leave Egypt "at their own discretion." The Egyptian Interior Ministry insisted Nov. 26 that no Egyptian Jews would be deported with the foreign & "Zionist" groups. Its statement stressed that there was no "religious discrimination among Egyptians." Cairo reports Nov. 26 said that Nasser had agreed to consider 5,000 British Cypriots in Egypt as Greek citizens exempt from expulsion.

(187 Egyptians & Europeans—largely Jews—were evacuated from Port Said under French offers of asylum Nov. 26. A first group of 80 had left for Israel Nov. 16. The Port Said Jewish community, said to number less than 50 persons Nov. 27, reported that Egypt had arrested 30 Jews as hostages Nov. 1.)

Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir, in a letter to Gen. Assembly Pres. Prince Wan Waithayakon, asked UN action against the Jewish expulsions Nov. 23. She said that 30,000 Jews had been affected by the deportation orders & large amounts of Jewish property sequestered.

Gaza Martial Rule Eased

Israel ordered military rule relaxed in the Gaza Strip Nov. 25. Ex-Gaza Mayor Rushdi el Shawa & an Israeli-picked municipal council took limited control of the city Nov. 26. Plans were revealed to resume civil control throughout the Gaza Strip. UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld had asked Israel Nov. 21 to report on Gaza Strip conditions & permit entry of UNEF observers. [See p. 386E3]

(The Israeli & French Govts. admitted Nov. 21-22 that French pilots & jets were in Israel during the Sinai attack Oct. 29-Nov. 6. Israel conceded the fact Nov. 21 in denying that the French pilots had flown "patrols" for Israel. The French Defense Ministry said Nov. 22 that the jet planes & pilots had been sent to teach use of 24 French Mystère jets sold to Israel.) [See p. 160C2]

UNEF Funds Voted

The UN Gen. Assembly Nov. 26 voted 52-9 (13 abstentions) to provide an initial $10 million for UN Emergency Force operations. The funds, requested Nov. 22 by Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, were approved despite opposition from the USSR. Soviet Deputy Forgn. Min. Vassili V. Kuznetsov Nov. 26 protested plans to assess UN members for UNEF costs. He demanded that the "aggressors" against Egypt pay all UNEF & Suez Canal clearance costs. The assembly agreed to bypass assessments by creating a special account for UNEF finances. [See p. 385D3]

Landings Begin in Port Said

Canadian Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns arrived in Egypt & took command of the UN Emergency Force Nov. 22. Burns, who set up temporary UNEF Hq. in Cairo Nov. 22, met Nov. 25 in Port Said with Anglo-French Cmndr. Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, Dep. Cmndr. Adm. Pierre Barjot, Field Cmndr. Lt. Gen. Sir Hugh Stockwell & Dep. Field Cmndr. Maj. Gen. André Beaufre. The Port Said talks centered on UNEF military & logistic problems and the mission of 190 UNEF infantrymen, who had been confined to camp pending clarification of their functions. [See p. 386G1]

The Norwegian UNEF riflemen had been hailed by demonstrating Egyptians on their entry into Port Said Nov. 21. Egyptian Brig. Amin Helmy el Thany had appealed over Cairo radio Nov. 21 for Port Said to cooperate with the UNEF which he said was in the city "to prepare for the Anglo-French withdrawal." Anglo-French troops policing Port Said put down the pro-UN & pro-Nasser demonstrations Nov. 21, killing 2 Egyptians. [See p. 386F1, C2]

Gen. Burns disclosed Nov. 27 that the UNEF would expand its forces in the Port Said-Port Fuad area to one battalion—800-1,000 men. The UNEF Nov. 27 reported its total strength in Egypt as 1,415 men, with an additional 765 Yugoslav troops on board vessels off Port Said awaiting docking space. Burns Nov. 26 revealed plans to base UNEF Hq. in the Canal Zone near El Qantara. [See p. 385D3]

Suez Casualties Reported

Mohammed Riad, Port Said governor reappointed by the British, estimated Nov. 24 that the Suez Canal Zone invasion had cost 3,000 lives & £110 million ($28 million) in property damage. Riad said that he had agreed to resume his post only "for the good of the Egyptian population." [See pp. 375G2-A3; 249D2]

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Syria Shifts Toward USSR

U.S. officials expressed concern Nov. 24 at reports of deepening Soviet penetration in Syria. They cited French reports that Syria was receiving 2 shiploads of Russian arms weekly under a Syrian-Soviet agreement negotiated by Syrian Premier Shukri al-Kuwatly during a Moscow visit Nov. 3-4 [see p. 363E1]. An Arab diplomatic courier arriving in Iraq from Syria said Nov. 27 that Soviet-built jet planes were arriving in Syria daily & Syrian roads were "lined" with Russian tanks, artillery & matériel. [See p. 374B-D3]

The British Forgn. Office Nov. 24 confirmed as "quite likely correct" reports that Syria was under control of a pro-Soviet & pro-Nasser Army intelligence chief, Lt. Col. Abdel Hamid Sarraj. Tension had been reported between nationalist pro-Soviet army units & pro-Western Govt. factions in Syria since proclamation of a state of emergency following Israel's invasion of Egypt Oct. 29 [see p. 354A1]. Tank units were reported massing near Damascus Nov. 17 & Sarraj was reported firmly in control of Syria Nov. 18. [See p. 259A2]

Israeli, Iraqi Threats Charged

Syrian UN delegate Farid Zeineddine charged Nov. 21 that British & French troops had joined Israeli forces in a military buildup along the Syrian & Jordanian borders. Zeineddine ignored British, French & Israeli denials of the charges Nov. 21 & said that he believed hostilities with Israel were "imminent" [see p. 258A3]. Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov urged Nov. 21 in New York that the UN investigate the Syrian charges. UN Palestine Truce Observers began checking the Syrian border Nov. 27.

Syria charged Nov. 24 that caches of Iraqi arms had been uncovered Nov. 23 in the smashing of an Iraqi plot to overthrow the Syrian Govt. The charges followed intensification of Syrian propaganda & agitation against Iraq which had culminated in 2 weeks of rioting in Damascus, where 5 Iraqis were reported killed & 69 wounded. Iraqi sources said Nov. 25 that the riots—against Premier Nuri as-Said, the Baghdad (METO) Pact & British influence—had been started by Syrian & Egyptian agitators. Iraq Nov. 26 denied that it was plotting against Syria & warned Syria to end its anti-Iraqi policies.

(Iraqi Amb.-to-U.S. Moussa al-Shabanda asked the U.S. Nov. 26 for increased shipments of "anti-aircraft & airplanes." He said Iraq had needed the arms due to continued Mid-Eastern instability. A shipment of British arms, including 19 tanks & 50 field guns, was reported to have arrived in Iraq Nov. 19.) [See p. 125F3]

METO Group Plans Action

Leaders of the 4 Moslem Baghdad (METO) Pact states—Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan & Iran—said Nov. 23 that they would act to counter the "rising tide of subversion in the Middle East." A communiqué issued following talks in Baghdad, Iraq Nov. 19-23 said that the 4 nations viewed the rising "subversion" with "anxiety & alarm" but would oppose it within the framework of the UN Charter. Emissaries from the 4 countries visited Saudi Arabia & Lebanon Nov. 21-22 to urge their participation in METO. Iranian Premier Hussein Ala appealed Nov. 27 for full U.S. membership in the pact. [See pp. 376C1, 125F2-126A1]

Arabs Split on Soviet Aid

Shipment of Soviet military advisers & "volunteers" to the Middle East was opposed by Iraq, Lebanon & Saudi Arabia at an Arab League meeting in Beirut Nov. 13-14 [see p. 376E1]. The Syrian & Egyptian delegations reportedly backed the proposed Soviet move. A League communiqué Nov. 15 warned that League members would break diplomatic relations with Britain & France if they refused to withdraw from Egypt. The Arab states threatened to take armed action if Britain, France or Israel provoked further conflict in the Middle East. [See pp. 376B1, 307E2]

The Beirut talks were attended by Jordanian King Hussein, Iraqi King Faisal, Saudi Arab King Saud, Lebanese Pres. Camille Chamoun, Syrian Pres. al-Kuwatly & envoys from Egypt, Yemen, Libya & Sudan.

Lebanese Riot Vs. West

Newly-named Lebanese Premier Sam es-Solh asked the Army Nov. 20 to force an end to rioting in Beirut. The riots had begun following a bombing of the French-owned Bank of Syria & Lebanon Nov. 20 and circulation of reports that bombs had been discovered in the Presidential Palace & Lebanese Forgn. Ministry. Es-Solh, reportedly anti-Egyptian, was named Premier Nov. 18 to replace Premier Abdullah Yaffi whose resignation Nov. 16 was attributed to Pres. Chamoun's refusal to break diplomatic relations with Britain & France. [See p. 226G2]

In the Lebanese Cabt., announced Nov. 18, es-Solh held the Justice, Interior & Info. Ministries. Other members: Defense — Army C.-in-C. Gen. Faud Chehab; Health & Agri.—Magid Arsalan; Public Works, Reconstruction, Post & Telegraph—Mohammed Sabra; Finance, Econ. & Social Affairs — Nusri Malouf; Forgn. — Charles Malik.

Jordan to End British Pact

Jordanian Premier Suleiman Nabulsi told the Majlis (Parliament) in Amman Nov. 27 that Jordan would abrogate the 20-yr. British-Jordanian defense treaty & expel British troops from the country. He said that action would be taken on the Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian offer to substitute Arab military & financial aid for the British subsidy to the Jordanian Army. Nabulsi said that his Govt. was studying establishment of diplomatic ties with the USSR & would not participate in the "imperialist" Baghdad (METO) Pact. The Majlis had voted unanimously Nov. 20 to recommend ending of the British-Jordanian treaty. [See pp. 376E-G1, 290F3]

Jordanian elections Oct. 22 had been won by Nabulsi's anti-West, pro-Egyptian Natl. Socialist & allied parties which claimed 24 seats in the 40-seat Majlis. Nabulsi, named Premier by King Hussein Oct. 27, announced his Cabt. Nov. 29; Forgn. Min.—Nabulsi; Defense & Interior—Abdul Halim Nimr; Public Works—Anwar Khatib; Economy—Naim Abdul Hadi; Education & Justice—Shafik Irsheidat; Health & Social Welfare—Saleh Moasher; Communications—Saleh Majali; Reconstruction & Development — Samaan Dawud; Agri.—Abdel Qader Saleh; Forgn. Affairs State Min.—Abdullah Rimawy; Finance—Salah Toukan. [See p. 175B1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Soviets Deport Nagy

Yugoslav, Western & Hungarian rebel sources reported Nov. 23 that Hungarian ex-Premier Imre Nagy & 51 colleagues had been arrested that day by Russian security police in Budapest & deported to Rumania. The Russians were said to have betrayed a written pledge of freedom & safety given Nagy by the Soviet-supported Hungarian Govt. when he emerged Nov. 22 from 19 days in sanctuary at the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest. Nagy had resisted efforts by pro-Soviet Premier Janos Kadar to persuade him to join Kadar's Cabinet. Reports via Vienna said Gen. Ivan A. Serov, Soviet security police chief, had arrived in Budapest Nov. 18 and ordered Nagy's exile.

The Hungarian Govt. contended Nov. 23 that Nagy had "sought permission" to go to "another Socialist country" and had been admitted to Rumania according to his own wishes. The Yugoslav Govt., in notes of protest to the USSR & Hungary Nov. 24, said Nagy had refused while at the Yugoslav Embassy to agree to go to Rumania and had expressed a desire to go to Yugoslavia if he must leave Hungary. Yugoslavia asked that Russia let Nagy return freely to Budapest or take asylum in Yugoslavia. [See p. 388F1]

Kadar, in a radio speech Nov. 26, conceded that Nagy had been "exiled" and denounced him as having permitted the killing of "scores of Communists" during the "murderous counter-revolution." Kadar said Nagy, in effect, had condoned the killings by failing to resign as Premier when the revolution was taken over by "terrorist" factions "under the sway of such reactionaries as" Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Istvan Szabo & Prince Pal Esterhazy (the latter a wealthy anti-Communist now reported to be in Austria). Nagy was deposed Nov. 4, Kadar said, after he had "called for resistance against the Soviet troops who had been called in for help against the terrorist murders." [See p. 387B2]

Budapest Strike Relaxed

The Natl. Council of Workers issued a new 3-day general strike declaration (only the food industry excepted) in Budapest Nov. 21 after Hungarian police & Soviet troops had prevented the council from meeting in the Budapest Sports Hall. The council previously had yielded to Kadar's pleas & urged Hungarians to resume work.

The Workers Council in Budapest decided Nov. 25 to ask for a return

to their jobs for 24 hours, as a demonstration to the Govt. that the council spoke for workers. Many strikers reported for work Nov. 26, and the council asked Nov. 27 that the back-to-work movement be continued "in the interest of the people." However, the council reaffirmed Nov. 27 its opposition to Kadar's present regime. Production was reported at low ebb in Budapest due to shortage of electric power & raw materials and popular opposition to the Soviet occupation.

Reports via Vienna Nov. 27 said the Kadar regime was increasing its arrests of persons branded "criminals & counter-revolutionaries." [See p. 388D1, 387B2]

UN Condemns Deportations

Cuba's resolution asking a halt to deportations & return of those deported, and holding that the USRR & its Hungarian regime were "associated" with the crime of genocide, was passed by 55-10 Nov. 21 by the UN Gen. Assembly in New York. It was opposed by the 9-vote Soviet bloc & Yugoslavia. 14 nations abstained (Afghanistan, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen). [See p. 388D1]

Observer Measure Passed

An Indian-Ceylonese-Indonesian resolution on admission of UN observers carried by 57-8 in the Gen. Assembly Nov. 21. It was opposed by all Soviet-bloc countries except Poland, which abstained along with Chile, Natl. China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Syria & Yemen. Nations voting for the resolution after having abstained on a similar U.S.-sponsored measure adopted Nov. 4: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal. [See p. 387F2, F3]

(A resolution calling upon governmental & non-governmental agencies to give Hungarian refugees emergency aid and help in resettlement was passed by the Gen. Assembly Nov. 21 by 69-2 with Hungary & Rumania opposed, other Soviet-bloc nations & Sudan abstaining.) [See p. 377G2]

Refugee Flight Continues

The number of Hungarian refugees entering Austria was reported to total nearly 90,000 Nov. 27, with the rate of arrivals declining because of increased Soviet Army efforts to block escapes across the Austro-Hungarian border. Frequent killings of escapees were reported from the frontier Nov. 21-27.

7 planeloads of Hungarian refugees, totaling 486 persons, arrived in the U.S. Nov. 21-24—6 at McGuire AF Base near Trenton, N.J., another in Milwaukee. A camp for arriving refugees went into operation Nov. 21 at Camp Kilmer, N.J. Many charitable, religious & welfare organizations responded to U.S. Govt. appeals to help care for & establish the refugees in the U.S. 12 refugees were received by Pres. Eisenhower at the White House Nov. 26.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) witnessed the shooting of a Hungarian escapee by Soviet police Nov. 21 when he visited the frontier swamp area near Andau, Austria (a principal escape point). He proposed in Washington Nov. 24 that the U.S. admit as many Hungarian refugees as welfare & church agencies could establish in homes & jobs, regardless of the number. [See p. 387A-C3]

The British & French Govts. announced plans Nov. 24 to admit an unlimited number of Hungarian refugees. The Argentine Govt. announced Nov. 26 that 7,500 Argentine families had offered to adopt orphaned Hungarian refugee children. [See pp. 396B3, 378D1, 377F3]

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Japanese Diet's Lower House voted 397-0 (97 abstentions) Nov. 27 to approve a peace treaty ending the 11-yr. state of war between Japan & the USSR [see Vol. V. p. 251A]. The pact was yet to be ratified by the Diet's Upper House [see p. 154A2]. It was signed in Moscow Oct. 19 by Japanese Premier Ichiro Hatoyama & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin after negotiations in Moscow by Japanese Agri. Min. Ichiro Kono & special Japanese envoy Shunichi Matsumoto, who arrived in the USSR Sept. 21 to prepare for the final Hatoyama-Bulganin talks. Japanese Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu had held unsuccessful peace treaty talks with Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov in Moscow July 31-Aug. 22. Under terms of the agreement the USSR & Japan agreed to: End the state of war existing since Aug. 8, 1945, establish diplomatic & consular relations and exchange ambassadors; hold further negotiations on disposition of the Soviet-occupied Kuriles & Southern Sakhalin (the USSR agreed to evacuate the Habomais & Shikotan). The USSR agreed to support Japanese entry into the UN & relinquish all reparation claims against Japan. Each recognized the other's "right to self-defense." The USSR also promised to release & repatriate all Japanese citizens held in the Soviet Union (including 1,200 Japanese PWs by Soviet count, 11,000 according to Japan) & investigate the whereabouts of Japanese missing in the USSR. Both agreed to activate immediately the 10-yr. North Pacific fishing agreement signed in Moscow May 15. A Trade Protocol pledged mutual "most favored nation" treatment & all "possible efforts to develop Japanese-Soviet trade."

Yugoslav Pres. Tito was urged by Moscow *Pravda* Nov. 23 to halt his attacks on the "Socialist system of other countries" & join Russia in ending differences by a "comradely exchange of opinion." *Pravda* asserted that receipt of U.S. aid had put Yugoslavia in a special position. It disputed Tito's efforts to make Yugoslavia the model for all Soviet-bloc states. *Pravda* rejected criticism of the USSR on grounds of "Stalinism" & asserted that a "new look" had come to Soviet-Satellite relations since the 20th CP Congress in Feb. 1956 [see p. 338F1-C2]. The Yugoslav CP newspaper *Borba*, in a reply to *Pravda* Nov. 26, warned that the USSR must choose between "return to Stalinism or the establishment of democratic relations of equality among Socialist countries." *Borba* blamed the USSR for the Hungarian revolt for insisting on absolute control over Soviet-bloc states. [See p. 396F1]

Gen. Lauris Norstad became commander of NATO forces in Europe Nov. 20, succeeding retiring Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther. [See p. 379E3] . . . **Vyacheslav M. Molotov,** ex-Soviet Forgn. Min. & a First Dep. Premier, was named Soviet State Control Min. Nov. 21 to replace Vasily G. Zhavoronkov. [See p. 345E3] . . . **Chinese Communist** Premier Chou En-lai, visiting Pnompenh, Cambodia Nov. 26, indicated that Natl. Chinese. Pres. Chiang Kai-shek could be given a position in the Communist Govt. as part of a solution of the Formosa problem. [See p. 259B3] . . . **Aneurin Bevan,** leftwing Laborite MP, was named Nov. 27 to replace Alfred Robens as Forgn. Secy. in the British Labor Party's "shadow Cabt." [See p. 364B3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Presidential Actions

Appointments. James David Zellerbach, to be 65 Jan. 17, bd. chrmn. of Crown Zellerbach Corp. of San Francisco (paper & pulp products), was given a recess appointment by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 24 as Amb. to Italy to succeed Clare Boothe Luce. Zellerbach previously had served as U.S. employer delegate & vice chrmn. of the Intl. Labor Org. in 1945-48, chief of the Econ. Coop. Admin. (Marshall Plan) mission to Italy in 1948-50 & alternate UN Gen. Assembly delegate specializing on aid to underdeveloped areas in 1953. He was currently chairman of the Com. for Econ. Dvlpt., Natl. Manpower Council & America-Italy Society of San Francisco and a U.S. delegate to the Bilderberg conferences on U.S.-European relations sponsored by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. [See p. 389E3; Vol. XV, 436A2, 419F1] . . . Robert Cutler, 61, bd. chrmn. of the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, was appointed Nov. 23 as Pres. Eisenhower's special asst. for Natl. Security Council affairs to succeed William Jackson Jan. 6. Cutler held the post in 1953-55. [See p. 389E3; Vol. XV, 192F2] . . . Lewis Douglas of Tucson, Ariz., Mutual Life of N.Y. bd. chrmn. and ex-Congressman (D.), Budget Dir. & Amb. to Britain, was named by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 26 to the advisory committee on programs & policies of the U.S. Info. Agency. [See pp. 379D3, 341F3] . . . The President Nov. 23 gave Maj. Gen. George W. Hickman Jr. a recess appointment as Army Judge Advocate General to succeed Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Caffey (retiring Dec. 31). [See Vol. XIV, p. 36C2] . . . Howard William Habermeyer was

appointed by the President Nov. 24 as public member & chairman of the Railroad Retirement Bd. to fill the term (expiring Aug. 28) of Judge Raymond J. Kelly of Alaska. . . . George Murphy, actor & MGM exec. who staged the 1953 inauguration entertainment & 1956 GOP Natl. Convention programs, was named by the Inaugural Com. in Washington Nov. 27 to direct entertainment during the 2d Eisenhower-Nixon inauguration Jan. 21. [See p. 7B1]

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Post-election vacation at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club was begun Nov. 26 by Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower. [See pp. 392G3, 389C2] . . . **Plaque** honoring Gen. Eisenhower was dedicated Nov. 25 in the U.S. air base schoolroom in Pushey Park, Eng. he used as his hq. during World War II.

LABOR

T-H Move Ends Dock Strike

Pres. Eisenhower invoked the Taft-Hartley Act's emergency provisions Nov. 24 to force a temporary end to the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. (ind.) strike in East & Gulf Coast ports.

Fed. Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan of New York granted the Govt. a 10-day injunction against continuance of the strike, which after 9 days had tied up 300 ships & made 60,000 ILA dock workers idle on the U.S. waterfront from Maine to Texas. ILA Pres. William V. Bradley accepted the court order and his union's men returned to work Nov. 25-26.

The NLRB had ruled Nov. 21 that the ILA's principal demand—for "national bargaining" between the ILA & N. Y. Shipping Assn.—was an unfair labor practice. The NLRB obtained from Bryan later the same day a court order to restrain the union from demanding that the NYSA discuss terms for longshoremen outside the Port of N.Y. The ILA then broke off negotiations.

The President responded to the breakdown in talks by invoking Taft-Hartley injunction procedure Nov. 22. He signed an executive order declaring that continuance of the strike would "imperil the national health & safety." He also set up a board of inquiry (Prof. Thomas W. Holland of Geo. Wash. U., labor arbitrator Arthur Stark of N. Y. & Prof. Jacob J. Blair of the U. of Pittsburgh) to report on issues involved in the strike. The board's report Nov. 24 said that industry-wide bargaining was the main issue.

The President then directed Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Nov. 24 to seek an injunction to halt the strike in the interest of national health & safety. Asst. Atty. Gen. George C. Doub, who obtained the order from Judge Bryan in New York, said a 10-day injunction was sought to forestall a long hearing & hasten the reopening of struck ports. He indicated that the Govt. would seek ILA & NYSA agreement to an extension of the injunction to the full 80-day "cooling off" period provided for in the Taft-Hartley law. [See pp. 389G3-390G1]

Cleveland daily newspapers resumed publication Nov. 27 after photoengravers had accepted terms granted other craft unions. [See p. 390A-D2] . . . **Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen** settled their 3-mo. wage dispute with major railroads Nov. 21. An agreement reached in Chicago with the aid of the Natl. Mediation Bd. provided for 26½¢-an-hr. wage increases over a 3-yr. period. [See p. 390F2] . . . **Amer. Fed. of Musicians** was sued in Los Angeles Nov. 21 for $8,587,000 in damages by 6,000 phonograph recording musicians who contended that AFM Pres. James C. Petrillo had diverted part of a musicians' pay increase to the Music Performers Trust Fund. The plaintiffs, led by ousted Vice Pres. Cecil Read of the AFM's Hollywood local, also asked for an injunction to restrain 84 recording & record manufacturing firms from paying royalty or wage increases to anyone except the performers. [See p. 162E1] . . . **Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell,** addressing the Intl. Assn. of Governmental Labor Officials in Miami Beach Nov. 27, warned that federal responsibility for protection of workers "will tend to increase to the extent that states neglect their responsibility." He said only 5 states had increased unemployment compensation to 50% of average wages, only 6 provided 26 weeks of benefits & only 4 gave temporary disability benefits, with no state as yet having carried out recommendations made by Pres. Eisenhower in 1955 for strengthening unemployment compensation programs. Mitchell denounced the "terrible waste" of job discrimination, deficient training & inadequate unemployment & disability protection. [See p. 316B-D3]

ARMED FORCES

Army Air Program Curbed

A memorandum defining limits on the Army's missiles program & air arm was issued Nov. 26 to the Armed Forces Policy Council (service secretaries & staff chiefs) by Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson. It was intended to resolve service differences over jurisdiction in developing missiles of various ranges. It also called for a cut in the number of Air Force tactical wings because of the Army's increased use of missiles for tactical air support.

Wilson announced these decisions:

Missiles—The Army was restricted to development & operation of missiles having up to 200-mi. range (embracing the 100 mi. of combat zone in advance of a front & 100 mi. behind the lines). The Army would employ missiles for "point" defense (of "specified geographic areas, cities & vital installations") against air raids & for tactical support of ground forces. Existing missile systems within the Army's jurisdiction: Nike I, Nike B & Talos. The Army was not barred from making "limited feasibility studies" of longer-range missiles.

The AF was given "sole responsibility" for development & operation of surface-to-air missiles for "area" defense (meeting air attacks "remote from & without reference to individual vital installations, industrial complexes or population centers"). The AF, previously assigned responsibility for development of the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), was given the same "sole responsibility" for the ground-based intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM). Present IRBM system: the Bomarc.

The Navy was made responsible for ship-based missiles suited to "accomplishment of its assigned functions." The Marine Corps was authorized to adapt other services' missiles to "accomplishment of its assigned functions."

Wilson specified that no service should "unilaterally" plan for either "point" or "area" defense missiles to be used within the U.S. Continental Air Defense (CONAD) Command's area without their recommendation by CONAD'S Commander in Chief & approval by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Planes—The Army air arm was restricted to types of planes needed within a combat zone for command, liaison, communications, observation, fire direction, transport of personnel & matériel and medical evacuation. Army aircraft was limited in size to 5,000 lb. empty weight for fixed wing planes, 20,000 lb. for rotary wing planes unless the Defense Secy. granted exemptions to meet Army requirements not served by the AF. The Army was authorized to do research on development of planes to meet its special needs but to use AF & Navy research facilities and existing types of AF & Navy planes whenever feasible. Wilson declared the AF capable of furnishing airlifts of tactical units & supplies.

Army Tactical Support—Army missiles of up to 200-mi. range were to be employed in tactical support of Army ground forces, with the AF providing other necessary tactical support of surface forces.

Wilson asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff to recommend a reduction in the AF's present June 1957 goal of 137 wings in view of the increased role of missiles in tactical support of the Army.

Wilson's memorandum was based on results of Defense Dept. studies made after Congress had criticized interservice rivalries over missiles development earlier this year. Army Secy. Wilbur M. Brucker said Nov. 27 that the Army was "going to work with" Wilson's decision. [See pp. 221A1, 177C2, 144A2, 220D2-221B1]

Bombers Make Record Flights

The AF disclosed Nov. 25 in Baltimore that 8 B-52 jet bombers operated by the Strategic Air Command had made record nonstop flights of from 13,500 to 17,000 mi. over routes to the North Pole from Castle AF Base (Merced, Calif.) & Loring AF Base (Aroostook, Me.). All were refueled in flight by KC-97 Stratocruiser tanker planes & returned to the U.S. Longest flight: 17,000 mi. in 32½ hrs. by a B-52 commanded by Maj. Sam Morris. AF officials said the flights proved that the B-52 could deliver

nuclear bombs to any point on the globe. [See Vol. XV, p. 16B3]

(The AF disclosed Nov. 25 in Washington that B-47 medium jet bombers would be transferred from the Strategic to Tactical Air Command as fast as long-range bombers were supplied to the SAC.) [See pp. 228C3-229D1]

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Lt. Col. Mary L. Milligan, 45, was named Nov. 27 to succeed Col. Irene O. Galloway as Women's Army Corps director Jan. 3. [See Vol. XII, p. 414E] . . . **Army Lt. Lyle Edward Brinkoetter,** 31, of Decatur, Ill. was acquitted by a court-martial at Ft. Bragg, N.C. Nov. 21 of charges that he had inflicted mass punishment upon 100 enlisted men in putting them through a night march July 3. . . . **Lt. Titus A. Saunders Jr.,** 25, a Negro AF officer, resigned under "honorable" conditions from the AF Nov. 27 at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, O., after Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) had reported that he was in default of $2,000 bond on which he was freed pending appeal of a 1954 conviction for drunken driving in Columbus, Miss. Saunders' extradition to Mississippi to serve a 6-mo. jail sentence had been denied by Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Anti-Filibuster Fight Planned

6 northern liberal Democratic senators announced Nov. 22 that they would move in the Senate Jan. 3 (opening day of the 85th Congress) to abolish Senate Rule 22 under which filibustering was permitted. (Rule 22 required a ⅔ majority vote to halt debate & barred the use of cloture to cut off debate on a proposed change in Senate rules. Southern senators, against whose filibustering to block pro-Negro civil rights legislation the 6 northern Senators' action was aimed, indicated that they would filibuster against changing Rule 22.)

The 6 senators (Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.; Paul H. Douglas, Ill.; Wayne Morse & Richard L. Neuberger, Ore.; James E. Murray, Mont.; Pat McNamara, Mich.) demanded that the Senate adopt a "reasonable" substitute for Rule 22. Their proposal was contained in a 16-pt. *Democratic Declaration of 1957* in which they called upon Congress to guarantee Negroes' rights to vote & be educated in publicly-supported institutions. Other points in their "minimum" program for enactment by the 85th Congress generally corresponded to liberal 1956 Dem. Platform planks on major domestic issues. Their declaration said that the people had reelected Pres. Eisenhower & a Democratic Congress apparently "because they liked his personality but preferred our program." The 6 Senators reaffirmed their support of Dem. Platform foreign policy planks. [See pp. 277B3-279D3]

The proposal for modifying the anti-filibuster rule was indorsed by Republican Sens. Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) & Clifford P. Case (N.J.) Nov. 24 and Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) Nov. 27, but was opposed Nov. 26 by Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex.) who said he favored retaining Rule 22 but would not obstruct the 6 Senators' effort to introduce a substitute. Alteration of the rule was indorsed Nov. 27 by Sen.-elect Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.). [See pp. 378F2, F3, 277C2]

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Indicted Nov. 26 by a federal grand jury in Washington on contempt of Congress charges for refusal to answer questions before the Senate Internal Security Subcom.: *N.Y. Times* copyreaders Alden Whitman & Robert Shelton, *N.Y.Times* Sunday magazine deskman Seymour Peck, ex-*N.Y. Daily News* reporter William A. Price, librarian Mary Knowles of Plymouth Meeting, Pa. & Herman Liveright, ex-program dir. at WDSU-TV, New Orleans. Whitman & Peck had admitted past Communist Party membership but refused to testify about CP associates. Charges against Mrs. Knowles were based on her refusals to testify in 1953 about alleged past CP membership. (She testified in 1955 that she was not then a Communist but refused to answer questions about past affiliation.) Shelton, Price & Liveright refused to answer questions about alleged CP membership. [See pp. 14C2-D3, 22E2; Vol. XV, 321D3] . . . **Illinois** Supreme Court upheld Nov. 27 the 1955 Broyles law barring payment of state funds to teachers, state employes & some other public workers unless they signed anti-Communist & anti-subversive loyalty oaths. . . . **Ex-Korean War PWs** Aaron P. Wilson, 24, of Urania, La. & Arley Pate, 26, of Carbondale, Ill., who had elected to go to Red China, were revealed Nov. 24 (in a message from the Communist Chinese Red Cross to U.S. Army officials) to have decided to return to the U.S. Both had received dishonorable discharges in 1954 but were said to face no court charges should they return. (14 other American "turncoat ex-PWs were believed still to be in Red China.) [See p. 295F1; Vol. XV, 369G2]

Campaign spending limit of $9-$10 million by each party (instead of the present $3 million limit on a campaign committee's spending, with no limit on the number of committees) would be "realistic", Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler told a special Senate committee investigating lobbying & political activities in Washington Nov. 26. Butler favored retention of the present $5,000 limit on an individual's contribution and said a ceiling must be retained on total campaign spending or "an election could be purchased." GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall told the subcommittee (headed by Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark.) that the ceiling on a party national committee's spending should be $12 million. Hall opposed ceilings on spending by other committees but said overall resources for campaign funds would not result in their spending an excessive amount. [See p. 279D2] . . . **American Heritage Foundation** Pres. John C. Cornelius estimated Nov. 27 that 17,683,200 of the 102,743,000 civilians of voting age were barred or discouraged from voting in the U.S. Nov. 6 by restrictive state election laws. His report showed that: 21 states did not have laws granting workers time off to vote; N.M. had no absentee voting provisions, and Ala., La., Miss., Pa. & S.C. no provision for absentee voting by civilians; 800,000 persons could not meet literacy requirements; 500,000 had no vote in the Dist. of Columbia & no absentee voting status in states. Other estimates: illness kept 5 million from the polls, travel 2,600,000, lack of citizenship 2,500,000; religious scruples prevented 115,000 Jehovah's Witnesses from voting. [See p. 334G1; Vol. XV, 276E2]

Delmas H. Nucker, a career civil servant, became Pacific Trust Territory High Comm. Nov. 26. He had been Acting High Comm. since Frank E. Midkiff's resignation in Sept. 1954. . . . **NAACP's** Atlanta branch refused Nov. 21 to turn over its records to Georgia revenue agents, as ordered by a state court, for a check on whether the organization owed state income taxes. The state instituted contempt-of-court proceedings against the Atlanta branch. Agents were given the Fulton County (Atlanta) regional office's books Nov. 21, but State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said financial & membership record most wanted had been "hidden or destroyed." [See p. 359D2; Vol. XV, 369D2] . . . **Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith's** national commission, meeting in Washington Nov. 17, denounced activities of some White Citizens Councils as following "a clear pattern of illegal & subversive activities." Natl. Chrmn. Henry Edward Schultz reported to the meeting that a Jewish life "different from any of the great Jewries of the past" was developing in "the free democratic society of America," with Jews shifting from "insulated urban concentrations" to smaller communities and entering into "closer involvement . . . with their neighbors of other faiths." [See p. 350B2]

Supreme Court, by a 5-3 decision Nov. 19, held that federal employes paid on a daily basis during World War II were not entitled to an extra day's pay for every holiday they worked. The case reversed a U.S. Court of Claims award to Albert C. Bergh, ex-welder at Norfolk Naval Shipyard. The Justice Dept. said 70,000 similar suits for a total of $750 million had been filed. . . . **Ex-Pres. Hoover,** dedicating a Chicago boys' home named for Gen. Robert E. Wood, ex-chairman of Sears, Roebuck, recalled Nov. 19 that "when World War II began to loom up," he & Wood "opposed every step of America being involved." Wood, he declared, indorsed a June 29, 1941 speech in which Hoover said: (a) "Britain was now safe from German invasion due to Hitler's diversion to his attack upon Russia"; (b) "the gargantuan jest of all history would be if we should give aid to Stalin in the war" because

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 24

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,910	*$21,910	*$21,687
Currency circulation	*$31,269	*$31,141	*$30,824
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$30,386	*$30,121	*$25,783
N. Y. bank clearings	$10,146,947,088	$9,635,758,967	$8,651,597,174
England note circulation	*£1,894.440	*£1,892.559	*£1,780.534
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,001,870	10,043,670	8,977,245
Stock avgs (100 stocks)**	201.35	202.88	200.58
Bond sales (par value)	$23,526,250	$24,089,100	$17,151,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	90.50	91.32	98.63
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	144,744	157,151	173,943
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,157,750	7,050,000	6,851,000
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,165,000	10,590,000	9,874,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,589	11,522	11,149
Carloadings (cars)	[b]763,876	772,761	766,216
	Oct.	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1956**
Ind'l output§¶	150	146	142
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.71⅝	$2.71⅜	$2.45½
Corn (bu.)	$1.62½	$1.60½	$1.39¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3455	$.3455	$.349
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$61.33	$61.17	$45.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.10	$6.01	$6.02
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]152	137	142
Failures (Nov. 16)‡	240	219	214

*In millions **N. Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 14 [b]Nov. 17 [c]Nov. 10 [d]Nov. 20 [r]Revised [s]Record

political party. [See p. 230A1] . . . A 12-day nationwide newspaper strike ended Nov. 25 when the Printers' Fed. announced that newspaper owners & printing plant operators could make individual contracts without waiting for industrywide settlements. The strike by 50,000 printers & lithographers, who demanded 90%-150% wage rises, had halted publication of all newspapers & magazines. 250,000 metal workers joined them for a 24-hr. walkout the same day. Telephone workers began a series of work stoppages Nov. 13 and threatened a total walkout if their demands were not met. [See p. 310B3] . . . Arturo Frondizi, 48, nominated by a Radical Party convention in Tucaman Nov. 12, became Argentina's leading presidential candidate for elections to be held in 1957 [see Vol. XV, p. 258C2]. The Communist Party was barred from participating in 1957 elections in a decree handed down Nov. 13 by Fed. Judge Luis Botet who ruled that it was not a democratic party "but the greatest exponent of totalitarianism in contemporary history." (Botet was reported Nov. 16 to have resigned in protest against powers allocated to a recently formed "junta for the defense of democracy" to decide whether any organization was Communist.)

"the result would be to spread communism over the world"; (c) the U.S. should "stand aside while these 2 monsters exhausted each other"; then, "we could . . . bring lasting peace to the world." [See Vol. I, p. 274D-E] . . . **Natl. Conf. on Govt.**, meeting in Memphis, Tenn., was told Nov. 13 by Luther Gulick, pres. of the Institute of Public Admin., that the U.S. had become "an urbanized & industrialized nation," that 100 million Americans lived in 174 great metropolitan areas, including 23 that crossed state lines.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Army Min. Arturo Ossorio Arana revealed Nov. 21 the arrest of Gens. José Uranga & Leon Justo Bengoa who were suspected of complicity in a plot to seize control of the Army. Other top Army officers removed from their posts but not arrested: Cmndr.-in-Chief Francisco Zerda, Chief-of-Staff Guillermo Alonso, Cavalry Cmndr. Jorge Nocetti Campos, 1st Motorized Div. Cmndr. Juan Bautista Loza. Large naval forces took up positions Nov. 23 in the Rio de la Plata. Pres. Pedro E. Aramburu removed 36 more generals from Army commands throughout Argentina Nov. 24, with only 12 generals retaining their posts. In the face of general unrest & widespread rumors (during a newspaper strike) that the officers were removed because they favored an early election, Aramburu broadcast Nov. 24 that it was the "irrevocable will of the government to fulfill its promise" to hold national elections in 4th-qtr. 1957. He had announced Oct. 26 that a constitutional assembly, to be convened before national elections were held, would modernize certain aspects of the 1853 Constitution which was abrogated by Perón. Aramburu had decreed Oct. 18 that the Argentine Govt. would be empowered to legalize or outlaw any

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Colombian Finance Min. Luis Morales Gomez revealed Nov. 5 a new austerity program under which 454 luxury items, including motor vehicles, raw & processed foods, air conditioning equipment & clothing, would be banned from import in efforts to wipe out a backlog commercial debt of $285 million, about $50 million of which was owed to the U.S. Morales, ex-pres. of the Banco Popular in Bogotá, was named Finance Min. Oct. 4 to replace Nestor Ibarra. [See p. 194E3]

NEW BOOKS

The FBI Story: A Report to the People. By Don Whitehead. History of law-enforcement agency & part it played in foiling international plots. Nov. 28. (Random House, 368 pp., $4.95)†

Lincoln As They Saw Him. Edited & narrated by Herbert Mitgang. Collection of European & American criticism of Lincoln written during his lifetime. Nov. 15. (Rinehart, 519 pp., $6)†

New York City Folklore. Edited by B. A. Botkin. Colorful articles & anecdotes covering 3 centuries. Nov. 22. (Random House, 492 pp., $5)†

The New World: Vol. 2 of "History of the English Speaking Peoples." By Winston S. Churchill. Years of English Renaissance & colonization of America. Nov. 26. (Dodd, Mead, 433 pp., $6)†

Seize The Day. By Saul Bellow. Novella dealing with one day in young man's life of consistent failure, plus 3 short stories & one-act play. Nov. 15. (Viking, 211 pp., $3)*

Son of Dust. By H. F. M. Prescott. Knighthood in 11th century Normandy. Nov. 20. (Macmillan, 288 pp., $3.75)*

These Thousand Hills. By A. B. Guthrie Jr. Young Oregonian heads east to Montana with cattle herd to make life for himself. Nov. 13. (Houghton Mifflin, 346 pp., $3.95)*

Venice Observed. By Mary McCarthy. Commentary & notes by André Chastel. Guide book to art, past history & contemporary life of Venice. Nov. 15. (Reynal, 199 pp., $15)†

NEW YORK THEATRE

Opened

Child of Fortune. Guy Bolton's adaptation of Henry James' novel "Wings of the Dove" in which fortune hunter marries ill young woman so that he can inherit her wealth & marry another. Staged & produced by Jed Harris. With Pippa Scott, Betsy von Furstenberg, Edmund Purdom, Martyn Green, Mildred Dunnock. Nov. 13 at Royale. (0-0-7)§

Girls of Summer. Play by N. Richard Nash in which young drama student is almost rescued from her neurotic dilemna by truckdriver. Staged by Jack Garfein. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. With Shelley Winters, Lenka Peterson, Pat Hingle, Arthur Storch, George Peppard. Nov. 19 at Longacre. (1-6-0)§

The Happiest Millionaire. Kyle Crichton's comedy about Anthony J. Drexel Biddle's boisterous relations with his family & assorted boxers. Based on Cordelia Drexel Biddle's book "My Philadelphia Father." Staged & produced by Jos. Hayes & Howard Erskine. With Walter Pidgeon, Diana Van Der Vlis, George Grizzard, Lou Nova, Don Britton, Ruth White. Nov. 20 at Lyceum (3-4-0)§

L'il Abner. Musical comedy based on Al Capp's comic strip. Book by Norman Panama & Melvin Frank. Choreography & staging by Michael Kidd. Lyrics by Johnny Mercer. Music by Gene de Paul. Presented by Panama, Frank & Kidd. With Peter Palmer, Edith Adams, Stubby Kaye, Joe E. Marks, Charlotte Rae, Howard St. John. Nov. 15 at St. James. (4-3-0)§

A Very Special Baby. Play by Robert Alan Aurthur about domineering Italian father who has almost ruined lives of 2 of his children. Staged by Martin Ritt. Talent Assoc. production presented by David Susskind. With Luther Adler, Sylvia Sidney, Jack Warden, Will Kuluva, Carl Low, Jack Klugman. Nov. 14 at Playhouse. (1-0-0)§ Closed Nov. 17 after 5 performances.

Closed

The Pajama Game Nov. 24 (1,061 performances)

OBITUARIES

Harrison Atwood, 70, McCann-Erickson adv. agency bd. vice-chrmn., co-founder parent company (H. K. McCann) in 1912; Nov. 22 in New York.

Hugo Ballin, 76, mural painter, motion picture producer (*East Lynne, Pagan Love, Jane Eyre*); Nov. 27 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Harry Black, 69, bd. chrmn. A. S. Abell Co. (pblshrs. of Baltimore Sunpapers), philanthropist; Nov. 25 in Boynton Beach, Fla.

Oscar Cahen, 39, Canadian magazine illustrator, non-objective artist; Nov. 26 near Toronto in auto crash.

Tommy Dorsey, 51, trombonist & leader of one of U.S.' most popular dance orchestras since 1930s (currently co-leader of band with brother, saxophonist Jimmy Dorsey, 52); found dead Nov. 26 at home in Greenwich, Conn. (Medical examination showed that he had choked to death on food particles lodged in windpipe while asleep.) [See Vol. VII, p. 266L]

Rudolph M. (Spike) Evans, 66, unsuccessful Dem. nominee for U.S. Senate in Iowa this year, head of Agri. Adjustment Admin. 1938-42, Fed. Reserve System governor 1942-54; Nov. 21 in Arnolds Park, Iowa.

Lester Durand Gardner, 80 aviation pioneer, founder Inst. of Aero-

* Fiction † Non-fiction § First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable

nautical Sciences, ex-pblshr. *Aviation Magazine* 1915-27; Nov. 23, N. Y.

Gertrude Glass Greene, 52, abstract painter, sculptor; Nov. 25, N. Y.

Dr. Alberto Guani, 79, Uruguayan Vice Pres. 1942, Forgn. Min. in 1938 who forced German battleship *Graf Spee* to leave Montevideo harbor where it had taken refuge from British cruisers (the *Graf Spee* later was scuttled by its crew); Nov. 25 in Montevideo. [See Vol. XI, p. 238K]

Dr. Siegwart Hermann, 70, Czech pharmacologist, researcher in fungi fermentation for treatment of arteriosclerosis; Nov. 28 in New York.

Waldemar B. Kaempffert, 79, *New York Times* science ed. since 1930, ex-ed. *Scientific American, Popular Science Monthly,* supporter of movement for cooperative research in cancer; Nov. 28 in New York. [See Vol. XIII, p. 172d]

Viktor Kienboeck, 84, post-World War I Austrian Finance Minister, Natl. Bank pres.; Nov. 24 in Vienna.

André Marty, 70, leading French Communist who instigated 1919 Black Sea Mutiny by French sailors sent to protect French interests after Russian Revolution, organized Intl. Brigade in 1936 to fight on Loyalist side during Spanish Civil War, served as military adviser to Russia during Russo-Finnish War (expelled from French Communist Party in 1952 because he refused to go along with new "coexistence" policy); Nov. 23 in Toulouse. [See Vol. XII, p. 423A]

Capt. Francis McCullagh, 82, Irish-born forgn. correspondent for *N.Y. Herald* who covered Russo-Japanese & Balkan Wars & Russian revolution, fought with Irish Fusiliers during World War I, authored 7 books; Nov. 25 in White Plains, N. Y.

Lord Mersey (Charles Clive Bigham), 84, Lib. member British House of Lords since 1929, party whip 1944-49; Nov. 21 near Petworth, Sussex, Eng.

Archbishop Thomas E. Molloy, 71, Roman Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn since 1921 noted for work in charity & education; Nov. 26 in Brooklyn.

Vincent de Moro-Giafferi, 78, French criminal lawyer (defended Herschel Grynszpan, who killed Ernst Vom Rath, German Embassy secy. in Paris in 1938, & ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux, accused of dealing with Germans during World War II); Nov. 22 in Le Mans.

Pier Mario Rosso di San Secondo, 67, Italian playwright (*Puppets of Passion*), novelist (*The Elopement, The Claw*); Nov. 22, Camiori, Italy.

Gradwell L. Sears, 59, United Artists Corp. pres. 1946-50, ex-Republic Pictures & Warner Bros. exec.; Nov 22 in New Rochelle, N.Y. of lung cancer.

Dr. Bernhard J. Stern, 62, sociological anthropologist, author (*The Family Past & Present, Outline of Anthropology*) whose books were banned in 1953 from U.S. State Dept. libraries abroad because he had refused to tell a Senate Subcom. whether he had been a Communist; Nov. 22 in New York of heart attack.

David E. Watson, 64, Pa. Turnpike Comm. member whose dismissal in 1955 by Gov. Leader was overruled by State Supreme Court; Nov. 23 in Phila. after brain tumor operation. [See p. 336C2]

Maj. Gen. Charles Wesson, 78, U.S. Army Chief of Ordnance 1938-42, ex-West Point philosophy teacher; Nov. 24 in Washington.

Arthur J. Williams, 58, U.S. merchant shipping authority, Fed. Maritime Bd. & Fed. Maritime Admin. secy.; Nov. 22 in Washn. of heart ailment.

James Albert Winans, 84, public speaking prof. emeritus of Dartmouth College who helped found Speech Assn. of Amer.; Nov. 20 in Ithaca, N. Y.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 22*—Green Bay 24, Detroit 20. **Nov. 25**—N. Y. 17, Chicago Bears 17; Washn. 20, Cleve. 17; Balti. 56, Los Ang. 21; Chicago Cards 38, Pittsburgh 27; San Fran. 10, Phila. 10.

College

Nov. 24
Ala. 13, Miss. So. 13
Auburn 13, Fla. St. 7
Baylor 26, SMU 0
Bos. C. 52, Brandeis 0
B.-Yng. 34, AF Acad. 21
Calif. 20, Stanford 18
Clemson 7, Va. 0
Colorado 38, Ariz. 7
Clmba. 18, Rutgers 12
Dartmth. 19, Prnctn. 0
Duke 21, N. C. 6
Ga. Tech 28, Fla. 0
Houston 20, Tex. Tech 7
Iowa 48, Notre Dame 8
LSU 21, Arkansas 7
Mich. 19, Ohio St. 0
Mich. St. 38, Kan. St. 17
Minnesota 13, Wis. 13
N.M. 34, San Diego 6
Nwestn. 14, Ill. 13
Oklahoma 54, Nebr. 6
Pitt 7, Penn St. 7
Purdue 30, Indiana 20
TCU 20, Rice 17
Tennessee 20, Ky. 7
Tulsa 14, Wichita 6
USC 10, UCLA 7
Vlnva. 26, Ia. St. 0
Yale 42, Harvard 14

Nov. 22*
Brown 20, Colgate 0
Cornell 20, Penn 7
Denv. 39, Colo. A&M 13
Idaho 14, Montana 0
Md. 25, N.C. St. 14
Miami (O.) 27, Cincl. 13
Ore. St. 14, Ore. 14
Richmond 6, W&M 0
S.C. 13, Wake For. 0
Utah 29, Utah St. 7
VPI 45, VMI 0

Nov. 23
Miami (Fla.) 18, W.Va. 0

Nov. 25
Dayton 27, Detroit 13

*Thanksgiving Day

Horse racing: John A. Morris' Missile, Pete Anderson up, won the $82,605 Pimlico Futurity in Baltimore Nov. 24, for $71,235. Mrs. John W. Galbraith's Summer Tan, Dave Erb up, won the $50,000 Pimlico Special Nov. 22, for $35,000. [See p. 382D1] . . . **Track:** Walter McNew of Texas won the individual title, Michigan St. the team title in the NCAA cross-country run in East Lansing, Mich. Nov. 26. [See p. 392D2]

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Most valuable players in the major leagues this year as chosen in polls of the Baseball Writers Assn. of Amer.: AL — centerfielder Mickey Mantle of New York (announced Nov. 15); NL—pitcher Don Newcombe of Brooklyn (Nov. 22). [See pp. 352C1, 343F3, 335D-G3, 328A, 327E-G3] . . . **Lynn O. (Pappy) Waldorf,** 54, U. of Calif. football coach since 1947, resigned Nov. 20. [See p. 232B2] . . . **Lou Little,** 65, retired as Columbia U. (N.Y.) football coach Nov. 24 on completion of his 27th season there. . . . **Paul Hornung,** Notre Dame qb., was chosen by Green Bay Nov. 26 as bonus choice in the NFL's draft of college seniors. . . . **Lamar McHan,** star qb. of the NFL Chicago Cardinals, was fined $3,000 Nov. 20 & suspended until Nov. 25 by club officials for insubordination (reluctance to play in the Cardinal-Pittsburgh game Nov. 18). [See p. 392A2] . . . **Russians** were barred from competition with West German hockey & other winter-sports athletes for the 1956-57 season by the German Ice Sports Assn. Nov. 23 in protest against Soviet suppression of Hungary. [See p. 382E2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 143 persons were killed & 118 injured when 7 coaches of a Madras-Tuticorin express train were plunged into the flooded Marudaiyar River by the collapse of a bridge Nov. 23 in southern India. The disaster was called the worst in Indian railway history. [See p. 296C3] . . . 121 persons were reported dead Nov. 22 as the result of a cholera epidemic in Dacca, East Pakistan. [See p. 382C2] . . . 33 persons aboard an Italian Air Lines DC-6B were killed Nov. 24 when it crashed just after taking off from Orly Field, Paris en route from Rome to New York. A French youth was killed when the burning plane struck his home near the field. Among the passengers killed: Italian conductor Guido Cantelli, 36, protege of Arturo Toscanini, who was to have guest-conducted the N.Y. Philharmonic Symphony orchestra. . . . 25 persons, including St. Louis Cardinal Negro outfielder Charles Peete (1956 Amer. Assn. batting champion at Omaha), his wife & 3 children, were killed when a Linea Aeropostal Venezolana Constellation crashed into a mountain Nov. 27 in a rainstorm near Caracas, Venezuela. . . . 23 passengers & crew members died when a twin-engined Czech State Airliner crashed & exploded at the Swiss-German border near Zurich Nov. 24. [See p. 392B3] . . . 20 persons were reported killed & 24 others injured Nov. 24 when a bus, crushed between 2 locomotives, caught fire & exploded at Mixcoac, Mexico. [See p. 336A2] . . . Forest fires along a 73-mi. front in the Cleveland Natl. Forest, Calif. destroyed an estimated 40,000 acres between Julian & Lakeside, it was reported Nov. 26. 11 fire fighters, including 3 U.S. Forest Service employes & 8 honor prisoners, were burned to death when shifting flames trapped them against a sheer cliff.

Crime. An estimated $77,000 in cash was stolen Nov. 25 from a wall safe on the Louisville, Ky. estate of William Marshall Bullitt, 83, U.S. Solicitor-General during the Taft Admin. . . . The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco Nov. 22 granted convicted rape-killer Caryl Chessman a stay of mandate to prevent setting of an execution date, in order to allow Chessman to make another appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. [See Vol. XV, p. 345D3] . . . Paul D. Matovich, 20, U. of Idaho freshman, was charged with 1st degree arson Nov. 20 in Moscow, Ida., in connection with a dormitory fire in which 3 students died.